

'FRIENDSHIP-84': high standards and mastery

The first stage of the "Friendship-84" Games scheduled prior to the Olympic Games, is over.

Fencers competed in the two final events, with Hungary, the hosts, winning the foil event while Poland dominated the epee event.

Out of the total eight gold medals, four went to the USSR, three to Hungary while Poland snatched one.

The rivals in the final of the men's handball tournament held in the GDR were 1980 Olympic champions, the GDR and world champions—USSR. This event was rather keenly contested. Though the USSR were leading 8-6 during the first half, the game ended with an 18-17 win for the hosts. Poland came third. Five of the world's top eight teams took part.

12 sets of medals were contested for in the kayak and canoeing events held in Grünau near Berlin. About 90 per cent of the award winners in world championship events — representatives of socialist countries — were engaged in the contests. Come to think of it! What would be the worth of the Olympic awards in Los Angeles if this whole cream of sportsmen refused to take part in the Games due to the discriminatory policies of the Reagan administration towards the athletes from socialist countries. The awards, as a result, were shared between the world leaders —

six for the USSR and the GDR each.

Free wrestling participants showed their mastery in Sofia. Taking part were wrestlers from ten nations, including nine winners of the 1983 championship, many of whom are world, European and Olympic champions.

The USSR dominated games throughout, winning seven gold

medals. Two gold medals went to the host country and one to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The second stage of the "Friendship-84" Games will be held in eight socialist countries in the second half of August. It will feature 23 events in all.

Records of the 'Olympic day'

In our issue No. 56 we noted that everyone expected good results from the participants of the "Olympic day", the 22nd athletic meet in Berlin. This forecast has been vindicated.

Lyudmila Andonova, of Bulgaria, meeting world record holder Tamara Bykova, of the USSR, face-to-face won the high jump with the fantastic (for today, of course) result of 207 cm, a new world mark, adding 2 cm to Tamara's former record.

Uwe Hohn, of the GDR, bettered American Tom Patenoff's world record by 508 cm, slinging his javelin 104 m 80 cm to become the first man in the world to top the 100 m mark.

Marita Koch, of the GDR, equalled the 200 m dash world record, clocking 21.71 sec.

Gisela Beyer reached 73 m 10 cm in the discus, a GDR record, and the second best mark in discus history. The world record of 73 m 20 cm belongs to Callina Savinkova, of the USSR.

Marlies Göhr clocked 10.01 sec in the 100 m and Helke Davis long-jumped 732 cm (both of the GDR).

There was an exciting duel between two outstanding female shot-putters: world record holder Natalya Lisovskaya, of the USSR, and ex-world record holder Tonia Stupianek, of the GDR. The latter came off best with 41 m 81 cm, while Natalya registered 21 m 59 cm.

Soviet athletes set no records though they won several events: the men's and women's hammer, the triple jump, the 400 hurdles, the men's high jump, the men's and women's 800 m, the women's 1,500 m and the men's 5,000 m.

The contest was held in Berlin on July 20 and 21 and was attended by athletes from 18 nations. The USSR entered 44 athletes.

In less than a month, athletes will meet in Moscow (men) and in Prague (women) for the "Friendship-84" competition.



● The USSR motor belt the prowess is in progress. In the 100 m and Helke Davis long-jumped 732 cm (both of the GDR).

● A new European long jump record has been set by Natalya Lisovskaya, of the USSR, and ex-world record holder Tonia Stupianek, of the GDR. The latter came off best with 41 m 81 cm, while Natalya registered 21 m 59 cm.

Record for GDR

Andreas Buhm weighing 67.5 kg has set a new world record in weightlifting competition at Schwerdt. He lifted 325.5 kg (the world record of 325 kg belongs to a compatriot, Joachim Kuehn, 7.5 kg).

New rule for football

FIFA has decided to change the rules for taking the free kick inside the penalty area.

Under a new rule, which will take effect from July 25, the free kick will be taken from the center of the penalty box. The new rule, according to a FIFA spokesman, seeks to avoid the situation where too many players gather right in front of the goal posts.

FIFA has also requested referees to deal severely with goalkeepers dragging out time.

On the motor belt

The USSR motor belt who played in a game in position, held friendly with club teams of the winning all their best before the European Cup ring soon.

USSR CHAMPIONSHIPS IN FIGURES

The second stage of the USSR football championship has begun. Moscow Spartak are still leading after beating Kiev Dynamo 3-1 in grand style. The team is at the top of the table with 25 points and ten wins, closely at its heels with two points less are Leningrad Zenit and Dnipro of Dnepropetrovsk.

At long last national cup holders Moscow Dynamo have had their first home victory by beating the Rostov Army Club 3-2.

Zheludkov of Zenit is overall top scorer with 13 goals to his

credit. Andreyev of the Army Club has 11 goals while Sukshov and Fekheva of Kalat and Mityanov of Ararat have scored eight each.

Donetsk Shakhtyor club tops other teams — with 32 goals. Neftekhim conceded the most — 30, and they have suffered the most defeats — 11.

Minsk Dynamo have had nine draws. Kiev Dynamo and Zalgiris have eight draws each. As a reminder the draw limit is ten.

30 goals were scored in the second stage.

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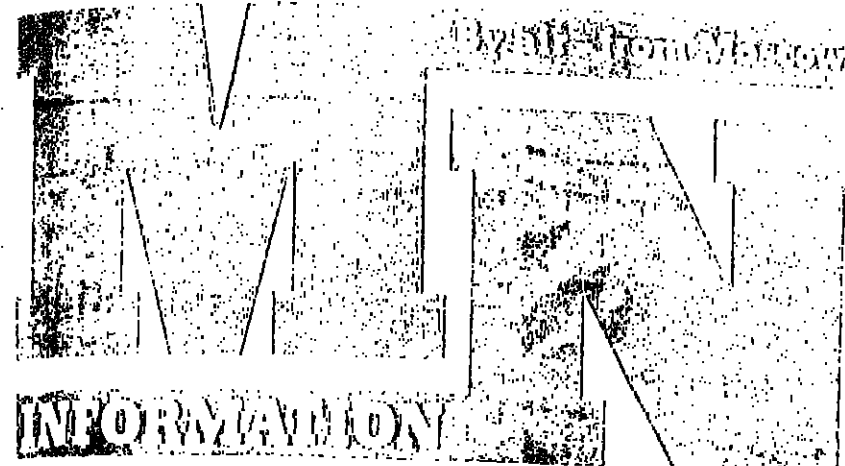
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Towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East

Concerned over the situation in the Middle East, which continues to be volatile, and desiring of restoring peace to the region, the USSR has proposed a number of ways of achieving this goal.

● Foreign lands shall not be used for aggression. According to the UN Charter, the UN should return to the UN all the territories it has occupied since 1947 — the Golan Heights, the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip and other lands. All settlements set up by Israel on Arab lands since 1967 should be dismantled.

● The Palestinian people have a legitimate right to self-determination. The PLO, shall be enabled to practice their inalienable right to self-determination, the creation of an independent state of their own on

Palestinian lands freed from Israeli occupation — in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Once in existence, an independent Palestinian state would, naturally, make use of the sovereign authority enjoyed by every state, to determine the nature of its relations with neighbouring countries, including the possibility of entering a confederation.

● East Jerusalem shall be returned to the Arabs to become an indivisible part of a Palestinian state.

● The right of all states in the region to a secure and independent existence and development shall be ensured in practice.

● The state of war between the Arab countries and Israel shall be brought to an end and

(Continued on page 2)

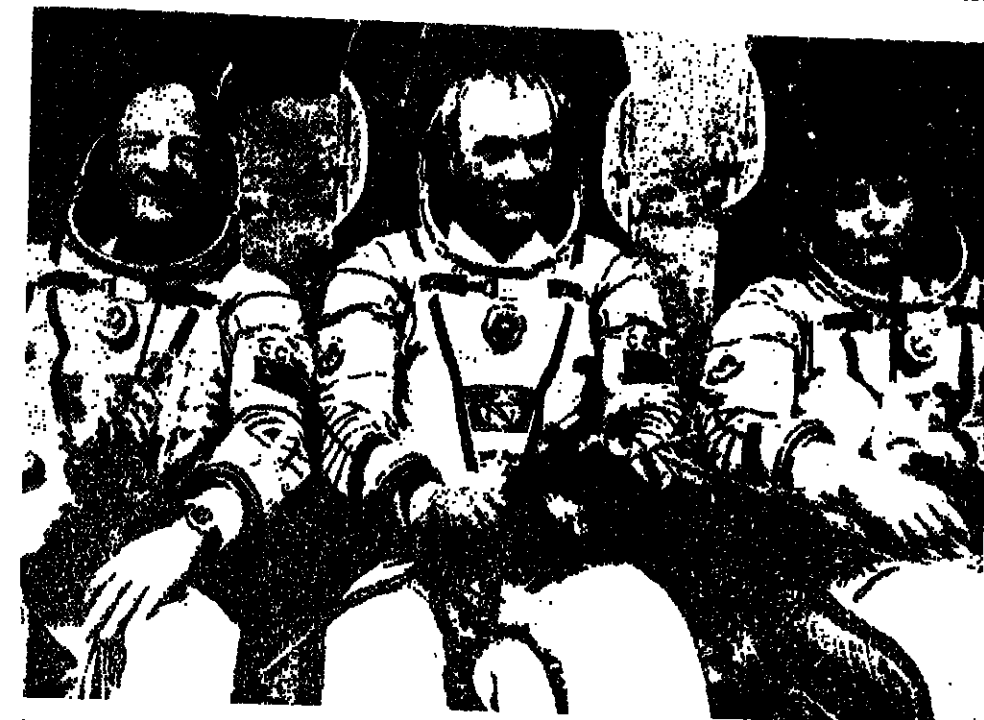
DIALOGUE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN PUBLIC



A friendly handshake: American Ambassador Nikolai Blokhin and Soviet Ambassador George McGovern. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Soviet-American relations and the realization of their tremendous responsibility for the future of the world are the main topics of the dialogue between representatives of the Soviet and American public. The dialogue was opened in Moscow by the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Institute for Foreign Languages, the Institute for the Study of the USSR and the Academy of Sciences.

The opening address, USSR Deputy President Academician Nikolai Blokhin, stressed that the two nations were brought together by the



Igor Volk, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Svetlana Savitskaya after landing.

The ship had a container enough space for the numerous photos and cinema films, logs, and all the things the crew had the time to do over the three and a half months. About noon Dzhanibekov, Savitskaya and Volk said "Goodbye" to the remaining cosmonauts. Soyuz-12 separated from the space laboratory and its descent module landed several hours later in the Kazakhstan steppes.

Leonid Klim, Vladimir Solovoyev and Oleg Aikov were among the first to congratulate the cosmonauts on their successful flight. Their research will continue beyond its 17th day.

By a decree of the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Order of Lenin has been awarded to Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Dzhanibekov for his successful completion of the space flight aboard Soyuz-12-Soyuz and for the courage and heroism that he

displayed. Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union, Svetlana Savitskaya has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star medal. To commemorate Svetlana Savitskaya's heroic deed, a house built will be erected in her birthplace. The Pilot-Cosmonaut Igor Volk has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. He was also given the title of Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR.

the cosmonauts on their successful flight. Their research will continue beyond its 17th day.

WASHINGTON CONTINUES TO AVOID A DIRECT ANSWER

Washington: In view of the TASS statement on the US refusal to play around the Soviet Union's suggestion that talks should be held on the non-militarization of outer space, Washington is again trying to mislead public opinion.

Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Larry Speakes has claims that the USA is ready to send a delegation to the Vienna talks "without preliminary conditions". But in fact, by repeating this formula day in day out, administration representatives are avoiding giving a direct answer to the question of what they are prepared to discuss in Vienna. The Soviet Union has suggested a definite topic — namely that Soviet-US talks at the level of specially appointed delegations be started, on preventing the militarization of outer space, including a total mutual repudiation of anti-missile systems, as well as an agreement to impose a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space arms.

But not one of these aspects has received a definite answer from the US administration. Moreover, the US representative declares that they are ready to discuss at the Vienna talks "any matters without preliminary con-

ditions", thus dissolving this important topic and substituting general deliberations for concrete content.

They claim to be discussing details of the talks via diplomatic channels. But what kind of details can be discussed via diplomatic channels if Washington refuses in principle to adopt a definite subject. This is the essence of the trick: while declaring one thing, the opposite is done.

The talks on the non-proliferation of the arms race into space can and should be held provided the USA is ready to get down to discussing the nuts and bolts of how to prevent its militarization. The truth of the matter is that next month the USA is planning to test an anti-satellite weapon. This is why it is avoiding giving an answer on either the moratorium issue, or on the non-deployment of space weapons in general. It engages in deception, skirting without telling one subject for the other. Such a situation is not propitious for talks which can only be held on a definite subject, and it is on this latter issue that a definite answer is awaited from the White House. The vacillations of the US representative at the present conference are just not good enough.

U.S. acts of piracy in World Ocean

The Soviet law of the sea association has issued a statement in which it condemns America's illegal actions in the World Ocean which lead to greater international tension and render more complex relations among states.

Washington unceremoniously lays claim to the right to determine procedures for sea or air passage of civilian ships or airplanes — in the Persian Gulf, for example, as if these waters and the air space above them lay within its own jurisdiction. US warships halt foreign merchant ships in the high seas demanding information as to their ports of departure and destinations and on cargo carried. It is also responsible for other arbitrary and illegal acts in contravention of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea signed by 134 states.

The mining by the USA and its hirelings of Nicaraguan sea ports has been condemned the world over. The USA is attempting to introduce changes in the statutes concerning the "freedom of the sea" and to undermine the foundations of mutually advantageous cooperation in this field. Not only has it refused to sign the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, it also undermines it by its actions.



Spartak and Kiev Dynamo squaring it off. Photo by Andrei Knyazev



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material chanted in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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A forum in Comiso

Rome. The international meeting "Mediterranean — a Zone of Peace", has ended in the town of Comiso in Sicily where the deployment of US cruise missiles has begun. Held on the initiative of Italian peace committees and other progressive public organizations, it was attended by representatives of anti-war movements from the Mediterranean countries and national liberation movements (including the PLO).

One aim of the meeting, says the declaration of the sponsors, is to further consolidate the peace movement. Unity of actions is a token of success in the

struggle against the dangerous militarist plans against turning Comiso into a symbol of nuclear terror and enmity among the peoples of the world.

The forum demanded that Sicily be demilitarized and that it become a centre of the anti-war movement in the Mediterranean, signifying the people's quest for peace and friendship. It was noted at the meeting. The participants adopted a programme of action providing for the holding in Comiso of anti-nuclear demonstrations and international meetings with the aim of explaining the dangerous consequences of a nuclear conflict.

Americans worried

Washington. The reckless military adventurism and unbridled arms race policy conducted by the Reagan administration is arousing growing concern in America as is evidenced by the results of a Harris public opinion poll carried out by the "Business Week" magazine. 61 per cent of those polled accuse the administration of increasing the threat, while 58 per cent disapprove of administration

policy on the arms control issue. Over half those polled said US military expenditure had got out of hand.

The Americans are especially worried by the Reagan administration's attempts to stir up tension in Central America. 65 per cent of those polled claimed that Washington's policy in the region could confront the USA with a "new Vietnam".

Portugal's 'black day'

Lisbon. Despite protests from the democratic public the government majority has succeeded, with backing from right-wing parties, to pass the "Internal Security" law. July 27 will go down in the history of Portugal as a "black day", writes the "Diario" newspaper.

There was sharp disagreement during discussion of the draft law in parliament. Characteristically, despite pressure from the government, its passage was opposed by some deputies of the Socialist Party which forms part of the ruling coalition.

The local press is concerned over the fact that the so-called

emergency security measures give the special services the right to carry out searches, without warrant to censor private correspondence and tap telephone conversations. Using the pretext of the need to combat public law violations, the special services have in fact been empowered to ban meetings and rallies at their discretion. The new law, many political and public figures believe, is another indication of the onslaught on the freedoms and civil rights of working people being conducted by the present government.



This is the next most convenient anchorage, after Grenada... Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

PLOT UNCOVERED IN INDIA

Madras. J. Singh, the retired brigadier general, who was arrested on July 20 at Delhi airport after 300 revolvers and 450 gun cartridges had been discovered in his luggage, has admitted to the existence of a plot aiming at the physical elimination of the country's supreme leaders. He named three other men involved in the conspiracy.

According to the "National Herald", Singh said that the plotters had sent him to the USA where he had found men ready to help them. With the latter's help he collected the needed sum of money, purchased firearms and ammunition and returned to India having arranged for more arms and ammunition to be sent to them via Pakistan.

Army controlling situation in Beirut

Beirut. The second phase of security measures is being implemented here. Army units entered the former commercial centre of the Lebanese capital after the withdrawal of the rivaling units of the right-wing Christian "Lebanese forces", the militia of Le Parti Socialiste Progressiste and the Amal Shi'ite movement. Removal of barricades and debris has started. Gun shells and mines were heard in the city when Lebanese army engineers destroyed unexploded shells and cleared mine fields. The route between east and west sectors of Beirut will be opened by next Wednesday. Meanwhile, the army is taking care of security in the Lebanese capital.

Towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

peace established between... International peace... out and adopted... guarantee could be under... for instance, by members... of the UN Security Council, or by the Security Council as a whole. The Soviet Union is prepared to pursue such guarantees.

WAYS TO REAL SETTLEMENT

Joint efforts by all parties is the only effective way of ensuring a just settlement of the East problem. In other words, what is wanted is a settlement within the framework of international law and the Middle East.

The conference should solve all aspects of the East problem. It should end in the signing of a treaty or treaties which all the naturally entitled components of a settlement... All Arab states... common borders with Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, as well as Israel... as well as the right to self-determination. The Palestinian Liberation Organization... sole legitimate spokesman of the people of Palestine... an equal participant in a conference.

The USSR and the USA... playing an important role in the Middle East... to develop successfully... the Democratic Republic... and the socialist... as well as the capitalist... agreed countries. In the... years that have passed since... April Revolution, the... DRA trade with these... has more than doubled.

the DRA has exhibited... commodities at ten... rates — in the FRG, the USA, France, and elsewhere... especially all the developed... countries trade with the... with Japan occupying... place in the volume of... exchange. There has been... 100 per cent increase in the... 1973 (the new year in that... begins on March 21) as... 1962-1963.

West Germany builds up its military potential

Warsaw. The agreement between the ministers of defence of the USA and West Germany on joint use of new... and the decision to... West European Union... lift the ban on... Germany from... strategic... range missiles... moves along the... stepped-up development... Germany's military... which is closely linked... NATO and the US... lines, writes "Zolotarev".

The Bundeswehr... memorandum reserves... commitment, provides... for the NATO... paper points out... German military... given the... and the... range offensive... of... the... The sobering came too late.

This man was detained during a demonstration outside the South African Embassy in London protesting against the apartheid regime and the British Conservative government's intention of expanding links with the regime. It was sponsored by the movement against apartheid.

Photo UPI-TASS

Hospitals become jails

Damascus. Over the years of Israeli occupation the health system on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip has fallen into decay. The Red Cross news agency says.

The Israeli authorities have closed down most of the hospitals, medical centres and labs which operated prior to 1967 in Jewish Arab towns. For instance, a former hospital building in East Jerusalem now serves as the interior ministry. No closed down were many... clinics in this part of... including one for children. According to reports from occupied territories, some... are even being turned... into...

EXPANSION IN AFGHANISTAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Kabul. Despite the economic and commercial blockade, which... has been trying to... upon revolutionary Afghanistan... business relations continue to develop successfully... the Democratic Republic... and the socialist... as well as the capitalist... agreed countries. In the... years that have passed since... April Revolution, the... DRA trade with these... has more than doubled.

the DRA has exhibited... commodities at ten... rates — in the FRG, the USA, France, and elsewhere... especially all the developed... countries trade with the... with Japan occupying... place in the volume of... exchange. There has been... 100 per cent increase in the... 1973 (the new year in that... begins on March 21) as... 1962-1963.

WHERE IS ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S GRAVE?

Preparations are under way... expedition which... try and find the grave of... Alexander the Great, the famous... military commander of the... world. The expedition... not the expedition... successful in its quest... According to long... tradition on the eve... (in 323 B.C.) Alexander... expressed the wish to be... in the Siwa Oasis in the... Desert. However, most... believe that this desire... fulfilled and that the... was actually buried... in...



Science and technology

RARE OPERATION

The world's first operation involving transplantation of the bone marrow has been carried out at the university clinic of Minneapolis (Minnesota, USA). The patient was a 12-year-old boy suffering from leukemia. The donor was his father who died of a heart attack. Before the transplant, the bone marrow was kept in a frozen state.

MYSTERIES OF ANCIENT CAVE

The cave of Tour Blanche is the 13th cave containing Paleolithic pictures to have been discovered in France. Speleologist Christian Carcaillon has found thirty rock paintings in it. Particularly clear is a picture of a mammoth, six or eight metres in height. Next to it are horses and rams. Archaeologists believe that this "painting" can tell them a lot about the history of the Dordogne where the cave is located, and of the whole continent of Europe. Also found in the cave were shards of vessels from the Iron Age and implements used in the Late Paleolithic Age. At present, scholars are arguing about the date of these drawings, for the method

with which animals are drawn is largely controversial. Some lines are carved out in dots, which was characteristic of the primitive artists who lived some 23 thousand years before our era.

SAILING BY COMPUTER

The 35,000-tonne cargo ship "Akiashiri" launched by the Japanese firm Nippon Kaikan is the only one of its kind so far. In addition to the conventional diesel, she has two sails. The introduction of clipper which used to row the oceans in the last century is quite pragmatic. According to the Japanese engineers, "Akiashiri's" sails will save her as much as 5 per cent of fuel. No hands are needed to set or take in the sails; the operations are carried out by the ship's computer.

PETROL OUT OF COAL?

Methods of extracting liquid fuel from mineral coal are being studied in Poland. Experts in the coal processing institute hope to obtain the intermediate product of resin from coal as a first step; after that, using the method worked out in the Wrocław Polytechnic Institute, to obtain liquid fuel. Its main fractions will be petrol and diesel fuel.

Second Panama Canal

According to the newspaper "Die Welt", Panama, Japan and the United States will this summer conclude feasibility studies into the construction of a second Panama Canal. In the meantime, various alternatives for the implementation of the project are being worked out. The project of a Japanese construction firm envisages laying the new canal 300 metres wide and 90 metres deep at a distance of twenty kilometres from the old

canal. Transit time along the new canal will be shortened from eight hours to three, and it will be able to let pass tankers of 500 thousand tonnes carrying capacity. In the project, however, there is one unclear point: the Japanese want to build the canal without locks, but what about the 25-metre difference in water level between the Atlantic and the Pacific?

OF INTEREST

136-year-old Lola

Lola Leona, from the small town of Bal, on Negros Island in the Philippines, recently celebrated her 136th birthday. Local gerontologists maintain that Lola is the oldest inhabitant of the Philippine Archipelago which has a population of over 52 million. The date of her birth — 14th Feb. (in 22 B.C.) — is miraculously preserved on a birth certificate issued during the Spanish rule in the Philippines. Despite her age, Lola coped very well with household chores.

The most mathematically gifted child in the world

Eight-year-old Terry Tao is one of the most famous residents of Adelaide, Australia. When he walks out of school together with his father, 17-year-old classmates crowd to stare at him. Though Terry looks just a kid among his classmates he is the best pupil in the class, with the ability to cope with mathematical problems from university textbooks. Experts claim that he is

probably the most mathematically gifted boy in the world. He easily learns physics, chemistry, geography, English and French. Terry Tao does not differ from other children in other aspects of life. According to the "Birmingham Herald", he is very open-hearted, playful and very fond of chocolate.

Orphanage for... elephants

The orphanage "Pinavala" — the only institution of its kind in the world — is approximately 100 km from Colombo, capital

of Sri Lanka. The inmates of this orphanage, founded in 1975, are baby elephants.

As soon as rescue operations started in 1975 — of baby elephants who were almost found themselves in a pit of abyss, were abandoned by the herd and thus doomed to death — the orphanage brought up a total of 2,000 animals. The head of this unusual institution held the newborn without hesitation. And when any of the grown-up elephants left the orphanage, their "nurse-mother" and foster mother she-elephant Matali was in distress for several days.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TO PRESERVE THE SPIRIT OF HELSINKI

Writing in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA on the ninth anniversary of the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Helsinki, M. Ozerov points out that though Europe is the smallest continent in the world it has ever been the scene of numerous wars. In fact, there were 170 of them in the past 300 years. And they have become increasingly more destructive: while in the 17th century they took 3,000,000 lives, this figure rose to 5,000,000 in the 19th and to over 70,000,000 in the 20th century.

When writing about the anniversary, the author points out, two inevitable questions spring to mind: are the Helsinki accords being implemented successfully and how is work progressing on building up the edifice of European peace.

Also, the nine years that have elapsed since the conference have brought no peace and quiet or confidence in tomorrow. On the contrary, the situation has become worse, and above all in Europe, which has a particularly high concentration of weapons.

Why? The answer is clear — because of the policy of the USA and its NATO allies, the article emphasizes.

IN THE SHADE OF AMERICAN MISSILES

Among the groups in position of responsibility in this country there are no such which are wedded to revanchist ideas, affirmed recently West German foreign minister Hans Dietrich Genscher. Our people have learned the lessons of history, he claims, writes I. Belyanov in PRAVDA. Were this true, one could well ascertain the fact, but regrettably there are people in West Germany who have learned nothing.

Despite its repeated statements that the German soil should never issue a threat to peace, it sees the West German Government which sponsored the NATO decision to deploy in Europe American medium-range missiles. Not only has Bonn failed to heed the voice of reason but it even prides itself on its loyal keeping to the schedule of deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles. There is no doubt, too, that there is a direct link between the fulfilment of the NATO plans and the revival of revanchism. Under the canopy of American missiles its protagonists seem to be increasingly in their element, the newspaper points out.

OPERATION BAGRATION: TRUTH AND UNTRUTH

Of the great battles on the Soviet-German front which affected the course of World War II only Stalingrad has been given its due in the West (though even here we have seen attempts to belittle its impact), while the others, including the famous operation "Bagration", have been ignored or belittled, says Colonel A. Orlov, the military historian, writing in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

Western scholars have explained this attitude by the Byelorussian and other major Soviet operations of 1944 by the fact that after the Allied landing in Normandy on June 6, 1944, the Soviet-German front ceased to be critical in World War II, with the cardinal events which clinched the fate of the Third Reich, occurring, it is said, in Western Europe — specifically in France — in the summer of 1944.

In terms of scale and its military-political outcome the Byelorussian operation is still one of the great battles on the Soviet-German front which ultimately broke the backbone of the Hitlerite state and military machine, Orlov argues. No attempts at falsification can conceal the real role and value of the Bagration operation.

ISRAEL SWAMPED BY DEBT

Examining the home and foreign policy of the Israeli ruling circles, IZVESTIA political analyst K. Geivandov stresses that it has led the nation into a blind alley. Israeli leaders have failed to eliminate the PLO or bring Lebanon to its knees.

Bankruptcy and economic crisis are the logical consequences arising out of the policy of military adventurism and expansionism pursued by the Zionist rulers of Israel. Many enterprises are going bust and unemployment is on the up. Reports of price hikes are virtually an everyday occurrence while inflation, having beaten all records, threatens to top the 400 per cent mark by the end of the year. Israel's foreign debt has reached 23,000 million dollars, an enormous sum for such a small country. Statisticians estimate that each Israeli (newborn children included) owes foreign debtors nearly 5,500 dollars.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BRODETSKY

PRICE OF AN ADVENTURE

Twenty years ago, on August 4, 1964, the Pentagon announced that two US warships, the "Madbox" and the "Turner Joy", had been subjected to a torpedo attack by the North Vietnamese in the Bay of Tonkin.

There had been no attack, in fact, and no American casualties. That was a provocation resorted to by the Americans, in order to justify the escalation of US aggression into the territory of North Vietnam. During and after the war the USA also made other attempts to justify the Vietnam adventure. One example is provided in the book "The Responsibility of a World Power" by the former US Senator Gale McKee, published even when the guns were still speaking.

All these manoeuvres were and are resorted to by the USA, as a world power, for the purpose of evading genuine responsibility for the perpetrated crimes and hiding America of the "Vietnam syndrome".

Now, twenty years after the

"Tonkin resolution" was passed by the US Congress — the turning point in the escalation of war against Vietnam — it is worthwhile to recall what the war has brought to the people who defended their independence by fighting the most powerful imperialist power.

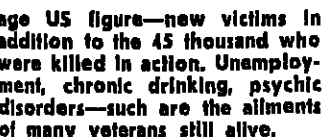
Hundreds of thousands killed and wounded, disorganized lives, disrupted economy... The USA waged war against a small nation and used the most savage methods. Aviation dumped millions of tonnes of explosives (not on military targets) in a "blanket" bombing. Whole villages were destroyed. Chemical warfare was the most terrible.

According to data provided by experts (including American) of international scientific conferences, between 1961 and 1969 the US armed forces "incinerated" 13 thousand square kilometres (43 per cent) of forest land and 24 thousand square kilometres (44 per cent) of forests in Vietnam with war-gases. Over one hundred thousand toxic

chemicals were sprayed, victimizing three million people, of whom three-and-a-half thousand died.

Pentagon's chemical war in Vietnam boomeranged against US soldiers: 60 thousand of them were affected by war-gases. This resulted in contracted cancer and nervous disorders among veterans of the American war of aggression, and in unborn abnormalities in their children.

Flora and fauna were destroyed over large areas in Vietnam, production of food was undermined. Experts believe 100 years will be required to restore the vegetation killed by the herbicides...



age US figure — new victims in addition to the 45 thousand who were killed in action. Unemployment, chronic drinking, psychic disorders — such are the ailments of many veterans still alive.

Washington's Vietnam adventure was the slow-motion that permanently threatened the entire system of international security. Analysing the history of the US wars against the peoples of Indochina, one can draw comparisons with the present-day Washington's policy. In Vietnam, where Americans came to relieve the French, all began with advisers, with attempts to consolidate the regimes of the puppets whom they changed one after the other. The same script is followed by the USA in Honduras, in Guatemala, and in the Nicaraguan situation... Next comes the turn of marines. Then bombs are showered. This was what happened in Grenada. What is the outcome of all this?

The United States lost the Vietnam war: the result had long been foreseen. As it has been recognized by the former Pentagon chief Robert McNamara, doubts of winning the war dawned on him back in 1965. In the spring of 1967 he sent a special memorandum to President Johnson in which he expressed his views. The latter did not pay heed to the Minister of Defense while the Congress, assured by the President of "progress in the war", did not even try to reconsider the "Tonkin resolution". The sobering came too late.

Round the Soviet Union

A NEW PRODUCTION LINE HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION AT THE PLANT OF DEEP-WATER OFFSHORE PLATFORMS IN BAKU, THE CAPITAL OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC IN TRANSCAUCASIA, for the manufacture of components for platforms operating at a depth down to 200 metres.

"ARNOLD VEIMER", A NEW RESEARCH VESSEL, HAS BEEN PUT ON VOYAGE IN THE ATLANTIC BY ESTONIAN OCEANOLOGISTS. Carrying a sophisticated computer system, "Arnold Veimer" is the flagship of the Estonian research fleet and deals with such problems as environmental protection, efficient use of fish stocks, physico-chemical and biological processes in the Baltic Sea.

12 THOUSAND HECTARES OF FORMERLY BARREN GROUND IN THE SOUTH OF THE KYZYLKUM DESERT HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO PASTURELAND FOR KARAKUL SHEEP THANKS TO THE 28-KILOMETRE-LONG BITAU WATER DUCT. The total length of water ducts in Uzbekistan now exceeds 3,257 km providing water for half a million hectares of pastureland.

SERIAL PRODUCTION HAS STARTED AT THE MINING MACHINERY PLANT IN PERM, IN THE URALES, OF HEAVY-DUTY LORRIES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DRILLING RIGS. The truck can load sixty tonnes of equipment by its own jacks. Powerful wheel tractors will tow the rig to the new site. The trucks have been designed for Siberian oilmen and gasmen.



A RAILWAY IN REAL EARNEST



Kratovo, a settlement outside Moscow, is famous for its children's railway that provides a lot of fun for children. It is not, however, a toy rail or mere attraction. It differs in no way from a full-size railway despite its rather modest length of only five kilometres. It has everything to facilitate its smooth operation: lights, switches, safety devices, etc. Train engineers are schoolchildren of 11 to 17 years of age who receive theoretical training in winter and polish their skills in summer. Their pool consists of two diesel locomotives, eight passenger cars and three freight trucks, a hanger with all the necessary workshops and a two-storey classroom.

Some 800 young railwaymen have their practicals here during summer, with many of them taking it to be their future career.

Growing output of mineral fertilizers

A factory now operating in Mary in Soviet Turkmenia, help to improve the supply of mineral fertilizers for the Central Asian Republics at the rate of 150,000 tonnes a year. It will be very useful for the cotton plantations in the region. The USSR leads the world in the volume of mineral fertilizers output. But demand is growing and the annual output will be stepped up to 350 million tonnes by 1985. As part of the construction of fertilizers and storage facilities (about a hundred will be built before the end of the year), considerable sums of money have been allocated for technical re-equipment of existing ones. This modernization in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) will help to increase, by nearly a third, the output of mineral fertilizers.

Tea industry becomes more mechanized in Georgia

A fully automated tea processing line has been put into operation in the village of Zugdidi District (Kazbegi). The factory has solved problems at once: automation of tea-making process, reduction of losses of tea and the cutting down of power with the redundant power transferred to other branches of the economy. The lower cost of tea is a result of the automation.

The intensification of growing industry in Georgia made it one of the most intensively mechanized countries. In the Zugdidi District, picking is mechanized on all the farms.

The coming years will even more mechanize tea processing in Georgia. At present, special machines and tools are being developed for tea picking in Georgia. They have guidance systems and are intended for steep slope hills.

Places to visit

ROERICH MUSEUM



Nikolai Roerich's house in Izvara.

"Everything special, all that is most dear and memorable to me is linked with the summer months spent in Izvara," wrote Nikolai Roerich (1874-1947), the brilliant Russian painter. It was there, in the village of Izvara which lies 120 km outside Leningrad, that Nikolai Roerich spent his childhood and youth. There he became interested in excavating ancient Slavic and Viking burial mounds. There he began to paint his series of canvases on a historical theme "The Cradle of Russia". These paintings with their deep insight into the past and rich colour schemes immediately placed him in the front ranks of Russian artists.

Roerich, who loved Russia, lived for a long time in India where he did a lot to develop cultural relations between the two countries. He was a friend of Mahatma Gandhi and of the Nehru family. More than 400 of his paintings have been donated to Soviet museums.

The painter's house in Izvara, which he remembered with great tenderness right up to his death, suffered greatly during the war. It is now fully restored, thanks in no small measure to help provided by the artist's paintings. It has been turned

into a museum. It contains the artist's personal belongings as well as documents and photos, and copies and originals of his paintings. Much space is devoted to objects found by Roerich during his excavations as a young man. They are of great historical value.

An international flag, "The Banner of Peace", granting cultural treasures immutably during war time, is also on view at the museum. It was designed by

Roerich when he was preparing his famous "Roerich Pact" whose ideas have been reflected in the international convention on the protection of cultural values in case of armed conflict. This convention, endorsed at a conference in the Hague in 1954, has been ratified by many countries. The Soviet Union being one of the first.

There is a library, as well as an art school for children attached to the museum.

From geologist's pick to electronic analyser

"Geoprog-4" is to be held in Moscow from 4-12 August as part of the 22nd International Geological Congress. This exhibition will be the first geological exhibition to be organized in Moscow. It follows "Geology-79" and the third "Geoprog-84".

Over 100 companies from 18 countries will participate in "Geoprog-84". The Soviet section will feature over 400 full-size exhibits and thematic stands including new technology and

processes used for geological surveying. New trends in the earth sciences, including computer simulation will be highlighted. Geological instruments, tools, drilling and cutting machines and advanced analytical instruments for field applications will be exhibited.

Soviet geologists render assistance to more than 30 countries. They have discovered over 1,500 deposits of minerals abroad. Their work has provided the basis for the petroleum and gas industries in India, Sy-

ria, the GDR and Afghanistan. Several mineral processing factories are being built or have been built in Bulgaria, Iran, Mongolia, Morocco, Algeria, Guinea and Mali.

Simultaneously a show of geological maps and books will also be arranged, with organizations from 14 countries taking part.

Soviet cartographic service offers assistance to several developing countries. For example, it was the first to compile a geological map and a map of minerals of Africa.

Budget of a Lithuanian peasant family

Antanas Vaitiekunas, a tractor operator of the Barys collective farm in Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic republic, was asked what was the cost of his operation and subsequent two-month-long hospital treatment, he answered: "I do not know, but seemingly it costs much. When in 1940, the last year of bourgeois rule, my father was operated on the stomach in the hospital, the farm of the father who had six hectares of land did not pay anything. Now we have paid an average sum of money — 425 rubles for the time of illness. The daily hospital treatment of a patient costs to the state 100 rubles, on the average. This money comes from the public compensation funds, which the Soviet people pay free medical attendance, and through which members of society are insured."

Therefore the education of five children — of the elder son at a building engineers' institute, two daughters in specialized secondary schools and others at a secondary educational school — does not come out of the family budget either. That costs to the state almost 700 rubles a year.

The annual wage of Antanas Vaitiekunas is a milkmaid, 4,000 rubles. To have the Vaitiekunas family, an average family by its incomes,

pay nothing from that sum. As tradition has it, they spend their leaves at the expense of the collective farm at the rest home in Palanga, a popular health resort on the Baltic Sea coast.

Expenditures from public consumption funds in Lithuania more than doubled in the past 15 years. Almost 7,000 million rubles are allocated for the purpose in the current five-year plan period (1981-85). This year payments and benefits will exceed the whole national income of the republic in 1959. More than a million boys and girls, one in every three residents of Lithuania, study free of charge, at the expense of public consumption funds.

FIGAROS FROM HERTZEN STREET

Some time ago (by agreement between the French firm of L'Oréal and Moscow's public service board), French hairdressers, including Georges Dupays, one of the best hair-stylists in the world, were demonstrating their skills to Soviet colleagues at "Kudensitza" new hair-dressing salon which has recently opened in Herten Street, in Moscow. The hair-stylists which Georges Dupays gives his model blend so well with their appearance that it is impossible to imagine these women without their fashionable hair-dos. Equipment for the salon, which will become a centre for styling, new perfumery and cosmetics produced jointly by Soviet and

888 old coins in money-box

Two ancient caches of silver coins have been added to the collection of the Vladimir-Suzdal museum.

The first was discovered by pensioner Ya. Malonova, from the Suzdal District. While digging out beds on the plot of land attached to her house, her spade unexpectedly turned up a clay pot containing coins minted in 1744-1823.

The second treasure-trove was found by I. Domashenko and A. Ivanov, pupils at Vladimir secondary school No. 34. In an old house in Vladimir due to be pulled down, the boys came across a money-box. On opening it, it was found to contain 888 silver coins.

French firms, is provided by L'Oréal. It includes comfortable mobile chairs, driers equipped with timers and demonstration stands on which are displayed the latest samples of joint products. For several years now "Svoboda", a Moscow factory, and L'Oréal have been co-operating in the production of new shampoos, face-creams, nail varnishes, and other cosmetics and hair-dressing aids.

Science and technology

PHYSICISTS GET PRIZES

The Academic Council of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna near Moscow has awarded a prize of this international scientific centre of the socialist countries to Yugoslav physicist Slobodan Stamenkovic for outstanding achievements in theoretical research of the physical properties of condensed media. The research was conducted by a group of scientists and prizes were simultaneously awarded to Viktor Aksyonov and Nikolai Plakida (USSR), Tivadar Siklos (Hungary) and Hendrik Konvent (Poland).

Physicists have been working in Dubna for fifteen years already. The great amount of research that has been carried out was only possible as a result of a joint effort. It is of great importance for related sciences such as biology and medicine, and provides important material for experimental physics.

REPLENISHING SOYA SEED STOCK

A hybrid of soya, capable of replenishing the seed stock of this crop in Soviet Union, has been developed by plant breeders of the Soviet Far East. By cross-breeding the cultivated plant with the wild "Ussuri" species growing in this region, it will be substituted with another variety distinguished for its high yield, immunity to diseases and ability to withstand the vagaries of the weather.

There are six well-known varieties of wild soya in the world. Genetically, five of which the staff members of the Far Eastern experimental station of the All-Union Plant Breeding Institute have succeeded in collecting. But only the "Ussuri" served the purpose of the plant breeders. The others simply did not cross with cultivated plant.

The soya hybrid has aroused the interest of plant breeders from Czechoslovakia, Canada, Argentina, China, Bulgaria, the GDR and the United States of America.

UNIQUE SERIES OF DICTIONARIES OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

The Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences has published a unique series of dictionaries of Oriental languages, comprising Persian-Russian, Hindi-Russian, comprehensive Korean-Russian, and comprehensive Japanese-Russian dictionaries. A four-volume Chinese-Russian dictionary is also to be published this year.

According to the well-known Soviet scholar Academician Andriy Kononov, the publication completes major work on the collection of the lexical wealth of a number of peoples — bearers of ancient cultures and on finding adequate Russian translations for their words and expressions.

It is known that the common popular vocabulary of any modern language does not exceed 50-60 thousand words. But the new Persian, Hindi and Korean dictionaries contain 60 thousand, 75 thousand and 150 thousand words respectively. The inclusion of several scientific and technological terms, ancient words and dialectal words account for the increase in the vocabulary. The uniqueness of the work concluded by the Soviet linguists is that these languages have been considerably influenced by others: Persian by Arabic, Hindi by Persian and ancient Sanskrit, and Korean by Chinese language.

VIEWPOINT

12,000 metres towards the Earth's centre

Yevgeny KOZLOVSKY, USSR Minister of Geology

Today geologists face quite a few problems, the main being depletion of mineral resources, causing many pessimistic predictions. Present-day forecasting, however, is based on the occurrence of mineral resources in the subsurface layer of the Earth's crust approximately 5 kilometres deep. No information is as yet available on the lower layers.

The USSR boasts tremendous amounts of mineral resources and their complete depletion is most improbable in the near future. However, Soviet geologists have already embarked on the study of deeper layers. Thorough studies will be based on a network of interrelated geophysical profiles obtainable through deep and superdeep drilling. The first of such boreholes, in the Kola Peninsula, has reached a record depth of over 12 kilometres and the South borehole in Azerbaijan is now 8.5 kilometres deep.

The Soviet Union has greatly contributed to further development of mineral resources, a science dealing with the occurrence patterns of minerals. It has laid the basis for geological predictions covering large regions, smaller areas and sites.

A geological map of the USSR compiled on the basis of space information obtained from satellites of the Krasnaya and Meteor types, and from manned stations marks a new stage in geological cartography.

It should be emphasized that in accordance with the Soviet Government's policy of building up the economic potentials of Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, all these regions have recently been carefully studied. Especially promising are the provinces with oil, coal and ore deposits recently discovered in Siberia. This was all foreseen by the great Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov who maintained in the 18th century that Russia's potential would increase through Siberia.

Especially important is the West Siberian oil and gas-bearing province which has been developed very quickly: 20 years ago it produced the first 300 thousand tonnes of oil, at present it is responsible for 60 per cent and 51 per cent of the nation's oil and gas respectively. The development of diamond production in Yakutia was also an event of major importance for the country.

Mineral production at present lays special emphasis on raw-material processing and comprehensive utilization of combined ores.

The USSR actively participates in international cooperation. Over the past 25 years, the USSR Ministry of Geology has rendered assistance to more than 60 countries, both on bilateral and multilateral basis, with a total of over 1,200 deposits either discovered or re-evaluated with the help of Soviet geologists.

AN UNUSUAL COLLECTION

Collection hobbies are diverse and as a rule based on one's spare time. But Viktor Platonov of Vilnius, on the contrary, collects and preserves his collection in his place of work.

An upholsterer at the Kievan furniture repair works in Vilnius, he collects items connected in old furniture during repairs. The collections are more diverse than those of the average man. Among them are more than a dozen old and dried up bones, as well as forks, knives, needles, hair combs, felt-tipped pens, pencils, and even a hamper.

Oil and gas exploration in Arctic

An unusual ship has moored in the port of Murmansk — the "Kalevala" floating hotel, built for the USSR in Finland. It will act as a home for crews prospecting for gas and oil in the shelf zone of the Arctic Ocean.

The conveniences on board include a sauna, and a gymnasium which can be easily transformed into a hall for concerts or showing films.

The growing scale of prospecting operations gave rise to the need for such vessels. Included in the oil fleet are a wide variety of ships. The "Professor Polshkov", for example, is exploring the wide ex-

panse of the northern seas. Ships with advanced icebreaking capability have been built for drilling in the Arctic. They can sail out even a six-point storm in the open sea, while their rigs make possible drilling at great depths.

Another class of vessels are the assembly ships: huge float-

ing cranes for installing powerful stationary supports for the rigs. Drilling at greater depths is an important trend in the shelf prospecting for gas and oil. Sprint-type vessels are used for this work, carrying deep-water complexes allowing scuba divers to operate at great depths. Manipulators are employed to assemble underwater equipment or pipelines.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN OUR SCHOOLS

The School Reform now underway in the Soviet Union envisages providing schoolchildren with vocational training. In other words a general education will be supplemented by general professional knowledge. This is extremely important, the NAIKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life) magazine writes, since, on completing his general education each school-leaver in future will be equipped with the rudiments of a professional training which will make it easier for him to choose a prospective career. Young people will not find themselves standing at a crossroads hesitating where to go. The difficult job of choosing a profession or trade will have been got out of the way while at school.

Training will be provided free of charge. The amount of time spent on vocational training will be doubled, in keeping with the reform. Schoolchildren will learn the ABCs of modern production, will be able to try out their abilities in various fields.

An interesting experiment has been carried out by teachers in Zaporozhye, in the Ukraine, who have opened a research and technical centre there. In addition to traditional interest groups there are more than two dozen laboratories attached to the centre dealing with the most modern branches of science and engineering: biophysics, computing techniques, industrial electronics, and so on. 35 industrial enterprises in the city supervise the laboratory work, where children are required to solve concrete scientific and practical problems relating to production.

Much has been written about School No. 2 in Ruzhice, near Moscow, where, over the past few years, pupils have been given the chance of trying out their abilities in more than 20 different trades.

HEAVY STRUCTURES CARRIED BY SEA AND RIVER

Last year Soviet water transport carried 238 million tonnes of cargoes, including superheavy and bulk cargoes conveyed over great distances, the Minister of the Merchant Marine of the USSR Timofey Gusevko writes in PRAVDA.

It is common practice now that turbines meant for Siberian power projects are delivered along Arctic Ocean and the Yenisei River. One such voyage was made by the diesel "Sovetskaya Yakutiya" from Leningrad to Krasnoyarsk. It was the first time a sea vessel went 2,400 km down the Siberian river and arrived at Krasnoyarsk with a 144-tonne turbine on board. From there a river barge took it to the site of the Sayano-Sushenskaya hydro.

Other heavy cargoes are conveyed alike. Since 1980 sea vessels have delivered to the Ob Guba hundred thousand tonnes of large-diameter pipes for the Tyumen Region oilmen. This has saved thousands of railway platforms for other cargoes. Besides, labour is saved since overloading operations are reduced as the complex equipment is carried completely assembled.

FUTURE GENETIC SERVICE

The symptoms of the disease are not present so far. But the physician has already prescribed his treatment. The coming of the disease has been forecast by a computer. Is this 21st-century medicine? No, this is a 20th-century reality, says Dr Yuri Velitshehev, the director of the paediatric and child surgery institute in Moscow, who writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. One problem that has to be tackled is setting up a special genetic service, says he.

Elements of the genetic service do exist now. By making regular medical checkups of the population in the Kuzbass and Zhelezodorozhny districts of

Moscow, the institute prepares the future outbreak monitoring system. The computer memorizes all the mutations, for example, The experiments are known to Ivanovo, Volgograd, Kemerovo, Sverdlovsk and other cities of the Russian Federation.

Creating a data bank is particularly important for children. If all the (teenagers have electronic cards, then when meeting a new patient, the physician will know if he is threatened with a predisposition to a particular disease. Threatening isochemic cardiac disease or atherosclerosis can be detected in childhood and in-formations fed into a computer.

The automatic monitoring complex for children's health will not only signal an urgent therapeutic intervention in seeming absence of disease symptoms. Centralized medical information will help researchers, too. Then the dynamics of various diseases could be followed in a city or in a region and priorities determined for research.

METRO STATION NAMED AFTER MOSCOW IN PRAGUE

Prague metro station in the Soviet capital and the new metro station in the Czechoslovak capital, will both open on the same day: November 7. Station in Moscow, while Moscow metro-builders continue to put the finishing touches to Moscow Station in Prague.

The new station in Prague is described in ZESTVET. It will be very "light". Eight thousand cubic metres of natural stone will be used to decorate it, including granite from Karelia and marble from the Urals and the Trans-Baikal area. Virtually all the stations of the Moscow Metro are faced with these stones.

Pyramids, high vaults and mosaic pictures will also be used in the decoration of the underground palace.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



LYUBOV VIROLAINEN

Her life might provide an exciting plot for a novel or a drama. She was born at the beginning of World War II. Her mother, with three little children on her hands, was a scout for a partisan unit. Lyubov Virolainen spent her "blissful childhood" in Byelorussian woods. When the partisan unit was surrounded by fascists, partisans poured swamp water into the child's mouth to stifle her cries in order to avoid being detected.

Life in the post-war years was also difficult. Her father had been killed during the first year of the war and her mother had to bring up the three children all by herself.

In the face of all the difficulties, the little girl dreamed of becoming an actress, inspired by her mother who had a beautiful voice, danced very well and used to arrange shows for the children. It was the war that ruined the mother's artistic career.

Lyubov's first attempt at enrolling in the Institute of Cinematography failed miserably: she only passed the first two tests. The girl had hoped to become a student of Sergei Gerasimov and Tamara Makarova but could not adjust herself to circumstances. She later proceeded to Leningrad where she enrolled at the studios of the Bolshoi Drama Theatre as a student of Georgi Tovstonogov. Graduating with flying colours, she performed on the theatre stage for three seasons but then... the rigid theatre routine clashed with her violent desire to devote more time to the education and upbringing of her son. Consequently, she quit the stage and settled near Leningrad as a housewife.

Some ten years later, however, Lyubov received a telegram from Sergei Gerasimov requesting a date with her. That meeting had a profound effect on the life of the actress. Virolainen was assigned the main role of Maria Kalmykova in Gerasimov's film, "To Love Man" and her performance aroused considerable interest among film directors. After that she appeared in several similar films, playing the role of women who quietly forgo everything for the sake of love; women imbued with passiveness, honesty and determination. But the variety of the roles she has played so far makes it possible to speak of her as an actress of rich talent and untapped resources.

She is still thinking about returning to the theatre. Quite recently she played a mono-performance, "Confession", at the Leningrad Film Actors' Theatre, a play she wrote herself. She writes short stories, tales, and poems. In that mono-play she included 26 of Anna Akhmatova's poems. On stage, she literally lived the turbulent life concealed in those poems proving once again she is full of emotion, temperament, profound dramaticism and lyricism.

Vera ZHELTOVA

Tretyakov Art Gallery

It is under this title that the Izobrazitelnoye Iskusstvo Publishers in Moscow is issuing its major new series of albums or monographs dedicated to paintings by outstanding Russian and Soviet masters of the past and present. Four or five albums will be published every year.

Each will open with an article analyzing the work of the artist in question and his role in contemporary art. The reproductions will consist of famous masterpieces as well as of less known works. Some will be reproduced for the first time. Each album will be published in 150,000 copies.

JAPANESE PLAY FOR MKHAT

The Moscow Art Theatre (MKHAT) is busily rehearsing a new production, "Phantom Among Us", based on a play by the Japanese writer and dramatist Kobo Abe.

Why did the company decide to stage this play? This question is answered by the Japanese director Wada Yutaka, who has been specially invited by the theatre to produce "Phantom...".

Reading a volume of plays by Kobo Abe in Russian translation, Oleg Yefremov, chief artistic director of the Moscow Art Theatre, was particularly struck by "Phantom"... and decided to stage it. When we met, Oleg Yefremov asked me if I would like to direct the production and I agreed gladly.

It is extremely important for us that this play is being staged at the Moscow Art Theatre. The founders of our European Theatre, which is only 75 years old, borrowed from the experience of the Moscow Art Theatre. They visited Moscow to see how Stanislavsky's ideas are put into practice and to watch Russian actors at work.

NEW PRODUCTION OF 'ASIAT'

Rasul Gamzatov's poem "A Girl Mountaineer" provides the theme of a ballet called "Asiat" by Murod Kazhlayev, which was recently given a new production at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad. This dramatic story about life in a Dagestani mountain village attracted my attention in 1968. It was then that I did my first production of the ballet, said Chief Choreographer at the Kirov, Oleg Vinogradov. Today, we have created a new choreography for "A Girl Mountaineer" and given it a new production: as a result, it has become more profound, and more modern.

New film for children

A new film version of "Bambin's Childhood" is being made in the Crimea. Yuri Nagibin, the well-known Soviet writer, has written the screenplay which is based on the tale by the Austrian writer Felix Salten. He was assisted by the film actress Natalya Bondarchuk.

The Crimea, with its beautiful scenery, and the animals and birds in the local nature reserve provide an excellent set against which to portray the chief theme of the film—love for nature.

"Bambin's Childhood" is an allegory. People playing the roles of birds and animals convey the idea that all mankind must get down to the job of protecting nature.

The part of Bambin is played by Vanya Buriyayev, a 7-year-old schoolboy from Moscow.



Vanya Buriyayev is seen in our photo together with his "double", the young fawn Lada.

JOINT FILMS

Polish film makers have brought to Moscow a political detective thriller called "Ultimatum". The premiere has been timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Republic and takes place within the framework of the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

The film is based on a real incident that took place during the crisis caused by anti-socialist forces, says Yarusz Kidawa, the director. It seems to us that we have succeeded in presenting a convincing picture of the demographic devices used by the enemies of People's Poland in their attempts to deceive the population. We also wanted to show the patriotism and fortitude of real Communists, he continued.

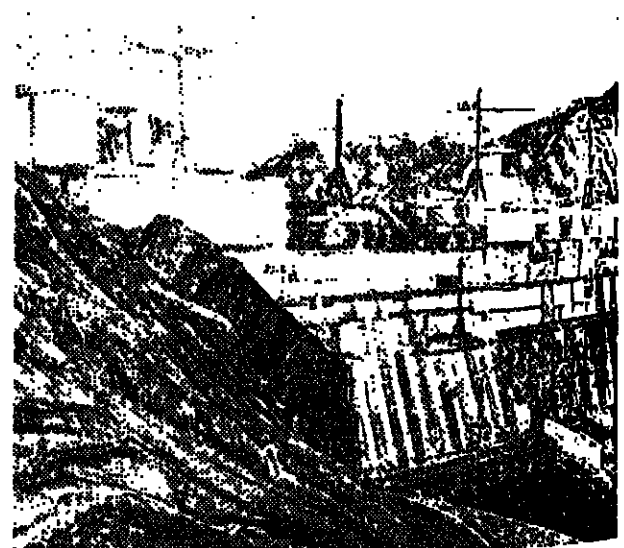
A joint Soviet-Polish documentary called "Jan Prominski", which revives bright pages

from Soviet-Polish friendship and pages from the history of the revolutionary movement in both countries, will be shown in Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa.

This second film is devoted to the well-known leader of the Polish Social-Democratic movement, who was well acquainted with Lenin. Excerpts from Lenin's letters and works, references by his comrades who fought against tsarism and took part in the establishment of Soviet power in Siberia, have been used in the film.

Professional contacts between Soviet and Polish film makers are developing all the time. They have plans for several more co-productions, some already being made. The last include a feature film about anti-fascist resistance, which will be directed by Leonid Ploskov, together with his Polish colleagues.

This drawing by G. Yefimochkin, of the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydroelectric station, is one of the exhibits at an exhibition called "Accompanying in Siberia" now open at the gallery at 40, Gorky St., Moscow. Artists from Moscow and the Russian Federation have brought back about 200 paintings and drawings. Among them are depictions of the Sayano-Shushenskaya and Malinskaya projects of Shchukin skoye, the village where Lenin lived in exile, as well as pictures of construction and factory workers in Krasnoyarsk, Dnepropetrovsk and Minusinsk.



WHAT'S ON!

July 31-August 3

THEATRES

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances of the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre from Gorky. 2 — Tchaikovsky, "The Sorceress" (opera). 3 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 2, 3 — Double-bill: Bogoslovsky, "Show-Booth"; "The Unknown Woman".

Moscow Miniatures Theatre. Hermitage Gardens (3 Karsenty Ryad St.). 1, 2 — Dykhovichnyy, Simonov, "Friends Are Always Friends". 3 — "The Chronicle of a Widely Broadcast Death". Solov'yev Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 1 — Mayakovsky, "The Badbug". 2 — Alyoshin, "The 18th Camel". 3 — Ostrovsky, "Easy Money".

FILMS

Accusation (Dovzhenko Studio).

A detective film which explores the problems of moral responsibility.

Cinema: "Ukraina" (82 Kozlovskaya St.). Metro Bagatovskaya.

Verdict (USA, in 2 parts).

A film about a talented lawyer who refuses to compromise with his conscience. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Serdovitskaya St.). Metro Bagatovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

The Shchukin Museum of Architecture (5 Prospekt Kaluzhskiy). An exhibition dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Russian architect Oskopov (1784-1834). Collectible items drawn from the collection of the country's best architects will be shown. The exhibition will tell visitors about the life and career of Oskopov, his photographs, models and drawings. Daily, except Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya.

Museum of Art of the Peoples (12a, Suvorovsky Prospekt). An exhibition of drawings by the artist and still life by the artist. Daily, except Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya.

BUSINESS

A new field in Soviet-Greek cooperation

A general agreement has been signed in Moscow with Greece providing for a construction in that country of a big alumina plant, capable of processing 600 thousand tonnes of alumina per year. This will become the first enterprise in the state sector of the Greek economy.

The technical design report, a part of supervision and technological equipment, form Soviet responsibility. Besides, Greek personnel will be trained at Soviet enterprises to be employed at the new plant.

Before the end of 1984, a general contract is expected to be signed for the supply of Soviet

equipment and services for the enterprise. To pay back Greece will be supplying for 10 years 300 thousand tonnes of the plant's alumina annually.

The talks that were held in Moscow, said Costas Sotiriou, manager of the Greek Industrial development bank, have become a vivid example of mutual interest, of the two countries' desire to develop cooperation. The signing of the general agreement means more than another Soviet-assisted project in Greece, signalling the beginning of a new field in the Soviet-Greek cooperation, non-ferrous metallurgy.

Prommashimport buys

A contract for the delivery to the USSR of sets of equipment for the manufacture of plywood has been signed between Prommashimport and Raute Society of Finland. The contract is one of several others concluded between Prommashimport and its foreign trade partners during the first half of 1984. Prommashimport's Director-General, Georgi Shvukhin, has particu-

larly underlined the active cooperation in the area of trade among socialist countries. Equipment for the furniture-making industry was recently bought in from Bulgaria and Poland, while printing equipment was purchased from Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Other contracts have been concluded with firms in France, Italy, the FRG, India and other countries.

In Moscow C.C.F.S. Office

The Moscow branch of the Inter-Soviet Chamber of Commerce (C.C.F.S.) attaches great importance to the strengthening of scientific and technical cooperation between French firms and Soviet organizations. With this in view, the branch contributes to the exchange of technical information by sending in interested organizations and firms prospectuses and other

analysing liquids and solutions by means of single-beam and double-beam spectrophotometers based around a microprocessor.

A symposium organized by the firm H. M. International-Solym discussed questions of improving the safety of atomic power stations and ships with nuclear plants by means of Seibin safety valves. Experts of this firm also made reports on the production and use of other types of Seibin safety valves on ordinary ships, as well as in the gas, petroleum, chemical, petrochemical, pulp-and-paper and other industries.

The firm Turbomeca discussed at its symposium the use of gas turbines and turbines running on liquid fuel in the oil industry. The turbines of the firm have small weight, no vibration and can be used in any climatic conditions.

at 11:30 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya. Pushkinskaya, trolley-buses 15, 31.

CIRCUS

"Druzhba" Moscow Summer Circus (Izmailovskiy Culture and Recreation Park). 1, 2, 3 — 2-day competitions in 100, 400, 1,500 m races, 100 m hurdles, long jump, high jump, pole-vault, discus, javelin throwing and shot put.

SEATING: Olimpitskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). Mass skating. 2 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.

RACING: Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 1 and 3. Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (daily).

WEATHER

July 31-August 3

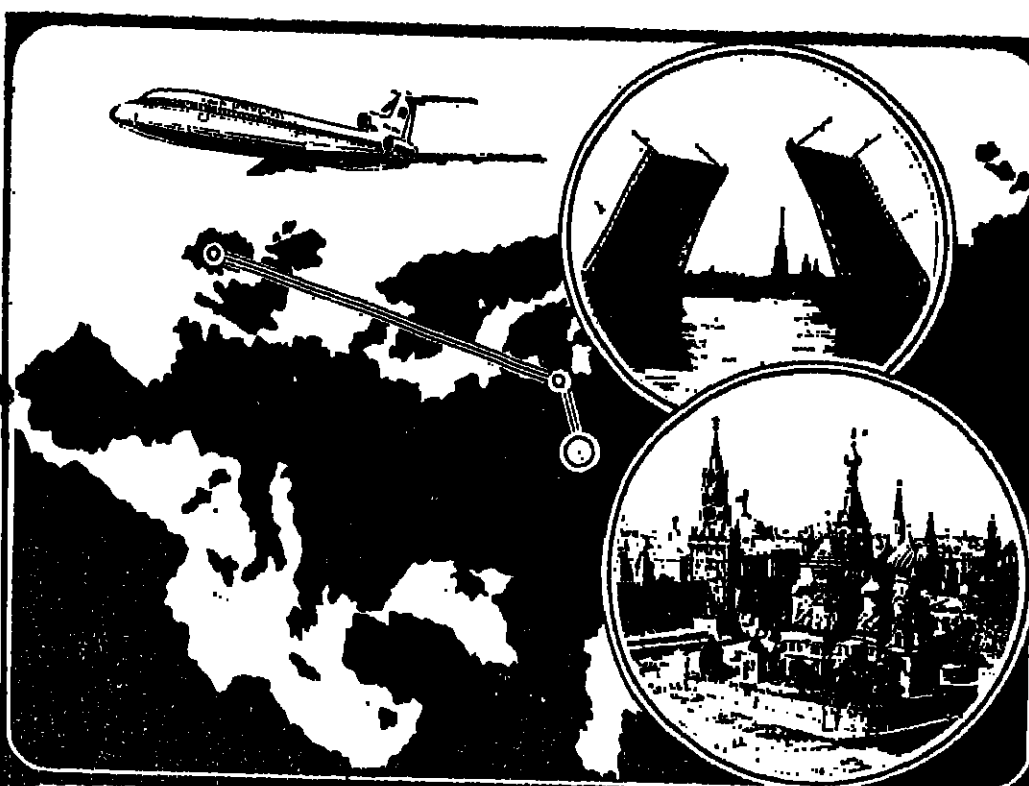
The weather is drawing for the better with sunny spells gradually replacing showers. Weekly wind to change to NE wind 3-7 mps. Temperatures of +10°-15°C at night, and of +18°-23°C during the day on July 31, with a slight increase to 20°-25°C later on.

FOOTBALL: Dinamo Stadium, 1 — Central Army Club vs Tbilisi Dinamo. 7 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 2 — Moscow Torpedo vs Baku Neftchi. 7 p.m.

In the first leg of the national championship Tbilisi Dinamo outplayed CAC 2-0, while Torpedo and Neftchi drew 0-0.

The hottest July 31, was in 1920, when temperatures in Moscow soared to +36.4°C. In 1936, August 2 was marked by pretty hot (+35.7°C) weather too.



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Thu	Airport	Thu

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

All times local

VENTURES FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

Olivetti Moscow representative, Franco Sallori said in an interview with MNI that the firm is not a newcomer on the Soviet market. He said in 1983 alone sales of the firm's products amounted to as much as 100,000 million lire, and he believed that in 1984 there would be a 15 per cent increase on that figure.

Metal-cutting equipment and electronics continued to be the firm's main export items, Sallori said. He explained that Olivetti had sold to the USSR over 400 processing centres with numerical control, 150 measuring centres, several flexible produc-

tion lines and a considerable amount of control systems for metal-cutting machine tools intended for both foreign and domestic markets.

According to the representative, Olivetti also provided know-how and equipment for a typewriter factory and that position sensors for metal-cutting tools are produced under Olivetti licence in Leningrad, for Soviet and Olivetti machine tools.

Franco Sallori confirmed that the development of technical and scientific links with the USSR had always been of importance to Olivetti. He said

A British firm's 50 years of trade with USSR

Revertex, a comparatively small British firm, has been successfully developing business ties with Soviet counterparts for the past 50 years. Revertex specializes, among other things, in the production of emulsion, gloss and printing paints, multi-course heat-insulation for buildings and reinforced concrete renovation and corrosion-fighting methods.

Kenneth Bushel, the firm's president, told MNI that he hoped his firm's experience in corrosion-fighting may interest Soviet customers. He said, ori-

entation on "Eastern trade" represented a long-term policy of Revertex, and that the firm was aware of the fact that the USSR is a state of powerful economy, with a fast developing and expanding industrial potential. He stressed that this caused a higher standard of living with a resulting demand for ever wider variety of goods. This is where trade steps in.

Kenneth Bushel has been paying regular visits to the USSR for the past 15 years to study the Soviet market.

that since 1965 the firm had several times renewed its agreement with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. He stated that the agreement provided the basis for joint ventures, information exchange, seminars and various local and international exhibitions.

Licensing has become more active between us. In 1983, Sallori said a licence for the production of electronic teletype writers was sold to the USSR and that soon the country would start producing electronic typewriters under an Olivetti licence.

Contacts and contracts

As a result of an exchange of views on technical improvements on the USSR-USA direct communications line, an agreement has been reached on the establishment of facsimile communication in addition to the existing telegraph line.

5,000 Soviet Lada cars ordered by the Danish firm Fredericia Motor Company will be shipped to Denmark this year. A large consignment of these cars has been purchased by the Norwegian firm Kongsberg.

Large consignments of metal-processing digitally controlled machine tools will be delivered in 1984 to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia from the USSR.